A THIRD 699

ETTER

To The Reverend The Ministers
THE CALVINISTICAL Baptist Board:

Occasioned by their uncharitable, as well as false infinuations,

oncerning The Author's Application to THE QUAKERS, and his Attempts of Conformity to THE NATIONAL CHURCH.

In which likewife

are to be found, his reasons for making a tour to PARIS, and his leaving The Congregation at Devonsbire Squara after his return.

V SAYER RUDD, M.D.

Provok'd, Too far, we refolutely must, to the few Virtues that we have, be just.

Roscom.

Si genus humanum et mortalia temnitis arma; At sperate deos memores fandi, atque nefandi. VIRG. ÆN.

LONDON:

me; A. Dodd, at the Peacock without Temple Bar; and Noon, at the White Hart, near Mercers Chapel in Cheapide. Mock xxxv.

[Price Six Pence.]

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To the reverend the ministers of The Calvinistical Baptist persuasion, meeting at BLACKWELL's Coffee House.

Reverend Gentlemen,

HEN I had fent you my last letter, containing impartial reflections on your ingenious and learned MINUTE, I pleased my self with thinking, that I should

have no tarther occasion to address you, as A BOARD: I was in great hopes, that you would have consulted your own interest so much, as to have given me no repeated provocation to continue my remonstrances. But finding that you choose to distinguish your selves as my enemies, and that, whatever disposition I may have to be silent, you are resolved not to let me alone; I must be lost to all sense, not to understand, that there is a necessity for me, either to submit to this drudgery afresh, or, by suffering you to go on without any rebuke, ta-

citly concur with your reports, and confirm

your malitious infinuations.

I TAKE upon me, Gentlemen, to be positive here, because, when the case comes to be fuch, with one, who fustains the character of a minister, that mankind are told, and many, without doubt, made to believe, " That he is " a person of no conscience, a man of no " principle; in short, one, who has nothing " in him truly religious; but, on the contra-" ry, that he is to be bought and fold into " any denomination; that he will take any " fide in doctrine, and join with any party in " practice, just as interest bears sway, and " worldly advantage is best to be promoted:" I repeat it, and fay, because when things look with this threatening aspect, and a man comes to be denied every pretention to a moral character, as well as that of a christian; not a foul, but will conclude, and with all the reason imaginable, that if the person, held out in this light, has any thing to fay for himself, tho' it were only the shadow of a defense, that must certainly be the time for it, when such rumours prevail; and that he must either then speak, or for ever hold his tongue.

Now, Gentlemen, you need not that I should tell you, either that clamours concerning me, of like import with those mentioned above, are rife in the world, or that those clamours are what you have raised and fomented with the public.——But thus much, perhaps, it may be very proper I should say, at full

length,

length, that I may not feem wanting in my regards to this venerable board, That as you have been pleased to take this farther liberty with my character, and have made your selves judges not of my actions only, but even of my beart, it is highly convenient, that I should examine into the reasons on which you procede in these beavy charges; and also, in case it should be found in the issue, that you cannot support your allegations, that I should not only do myself justice by turning all the venom and calumny on your own heads; but indulge myself in the overslowings of that satisfaction, which will always result from injured innocence.

I VERY well remember, that now, much about a year and an half fince, that is to fay, just after my expulsion, rumours of this kind were got abroad.———I drew up a state of the matter, at that time; but at the instances of some friends, who thought it would fall hard on the board, consented to suppress it.

It is true, my principal concerns in that were with Mr. Gill and Mr. Brine. For having made them privy, the latter especially, to the fecrets of my conduct in respect to The Quakers and The Church of England, I imagined, I could not fufficiently protest against

their baseness in betraying me.

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ull h, But since that, having had an opportunity of discoursing them on the subject, they clear themselves by denying the fact, and charging the first discoveries upon one and another of

their

their brethren; which brethren, as they fay, had it from one who is now dead, and even

one, to whom I never divulged it.

However, leaving that, fince the matter is too intricate for me to determine: whether we can positively fix on the original, or not, it is still plain, even from what The Gentlemen last mentioned have said. that it lies among your felves: They have only extended the charge, and with all my heart; let it be common; allow it to be general: Nay verily, with respect to the present rumours, which are a fort of addition to what was first given out, or a kind of wicked improvement upon it, the charge, as far as I can fee, must be universal: Here, it seems, you are all concerned. And therefore, not to confine my felf (as I did in the state referred to above) to the unfaithfulness of particular friends, or the most intimate acquaintance, I am now concerned with you as a body; as fuch, who have jointly, as well as feverally, contributed your parts in loading me with reproach, and firing the minds of professors against me.

Do not mistake me, Gentlemen; I am not giving you a false alarm, I am not bringing a false accusation against you; what I have here suggested, is no chimera of my own; no phantom owing its birth to the force of imagination, or the heat of resentment: No, it is all fact, all too true. I have met with these things, as they are now related, I mean, as charged upon the members of this board, from

one and another at LORINERS HALL. There have I been questioned upon the head, and that with no small rigour and nicety; because reports, truly, under your attestations, and bear-

ing the fanction of your names!

NAY more, I have very lately received the fame informations by the post. A letter, from no inconfiderable place in the country, is charged with the same intelligence. So that we have testimonies enough to the thing: It is no private matter; so far from it, that, in short, it is in every body's mouth among the diffenters. You have given it out, and it works as you defigned it; it spreads like wild fire .----You are but too sensible of your advantage upon this account: Whatever comes from this quarter, you very well know, is fure to fuccede with the bulk of the people; for being fo weak as to receive all that you fay for truth, they readily become your drudges, and propagate it as fuch.

But because conversation is exceedingly various, and we can neither so faithfully retain, nor so exactly judge of those words which are delivered to the ear, as those which are committed to paper; I apprehend, it will be most proper, in the present case, to take your charge, as transmitted to me in writing. There we may hope to see it in the strongest terms, as well as at full length. For this reason I shall not think much of transcribing it from the letter, spoken of above. Now there it stands

thus:

--- " I AM informed, that the true reason " why the board dealt with you in the man-" ner you complain of, was because they had " good reason to conclude, that you made no " conscience of religion, or did not adhere to " any fet of religious principles, as a matter " of conscience; but could comply, or fall in, " with any fentiment or fect, that would best " contribute to your wordly interest. And as " a proof or confirmation of this, they in-" ftance your having waited upon some per-" fons of prime figure among The Quakers, " with a defign of going over to them; and " likewise your attempts of conformity to " The National Church; but, say they, both " of them being outbidden by Mrs. GINN, " you fell in with her notions, and undertook " to become an advocate for them."

This then is your charge, Gentlemen; this, it seems, your pretence for expelling me the board, and treating me as an beretic and an beathen.——Well, we shall see how just it all is, what real foundation you had for these censures, when we have considered the general occasion of my applying to those different interests; the liberty I took in each application, or the real state in both cases; what my behaviour was under those circumstances, where your selves are witness for me; and lastly, the observables in your own conduct, as it relates to the present affair.

The

THE GENERAL OCCASION, inclining me to leave the particular baptists, was as follows:

You very well know, Gentlemen, that I entered upon the ministry, and took the charge of a congregation, when young.——Now it happened, during the course of my service at Devonshire Square, that several things turned up to make me uneasy. This, I believe, you are all in a measure sensible of, tho', it may be, strangers to the particulars themselves. These therefore, as they nearly concern the present argument, must be laid before you. And they were of two sorts: First, Some, that were of a religious or public nature; and Secondly, Others, that may be called private or secular.

To the former class I refer some warm disputes, which turned up between the heads of that community and myself, concerning "The " right of the pulpit; The liberty of request-" ing ministers of a different denomination " to preach for me; The matter of open, or " mixt communion, and the rest." And as to the latter, namely private or fecular discouragements, the account is this: "That having ex-" ceded in some domestic expences, as well as " the furniture of my library (for want of con-" fidering, that I was not a person of real for-" tune or eftate) and opened my circumstan-" ces, in the extent of them, to the principals " of that fociety, I received no other affistance, " than the bare, dry advice, That I must en-

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"deavour to retrench; when the loan of fifty
pounds, for two or three years, would have
answered the necessity I was then under, and
have made me perfectly easy: That my circumstances were first made too public in the
congregation itself, and from thence quickly
carried into the world; by which means I
was not only rendered contemptible abroad,
but exposed to considerable discouragements
in my ministrations: That besides this, such
instances of respect were neglected, as had
no manner of relation to their pockets; and
above all, That they, at last, threw me upon
ftrangers, those of other communities, for

Now, Gentlemen, this being the fituation of things, in what way, do you suppose, must it affect a young, unexperienced person; one who knew little of mankind, and had feen but little of the world? You cannot, I should think, make any difficulty of allowing, That this was enough to stir up apprehensions full of diftress. What prospect, do you imagine, could I have before me? Had I any thing to prefage but wrangling and discord among those brethren, but trouble and contempt to myfelf? And fuppofing this to have been the case, which is fufficiently natural, and which it really was, what paffions, may we conclude, would first feize upon a person, thus circumstanced? Would he have so great a command of his temper; would he act with fo much coolness and dehberation, and a young person too, as to cast a-

bout him immediately for interest, and level his first scheme for the world? Or rather, Would not resentment and indignation, apprehending he was imposed upon in some articles, and neglected in others, rise so bigh, and sway him so absolutely, as to alienate his regards to felf interest, and quast all present deliberations for the world? Here the first, immediate concern is to get rid of the burden he lies under; this the person refolves at all hazards, leaving himself no time to confider, whether he may not, by measures too basty and precipitant, still plunge himself into greater difficulties. --- I do not know, Gentlemen, how you find it at fuch seasons, or whether you have entirely refigned your selves to every degree of fervitude; but I affure you (for ministers, you are sensible, are but men) the discouragements above had too much this influence upon me.

Well, this supposed, How are we to account for it? Where are we to place, not only the birth of this resentment, but the indulgence of it, in this manner? —— To self interest? To worldly advantage? No, It is plainly a contradiction here: It is like the lion in the way, which obstructs every avenue on that side. —— It is, in short, to be resolved into weakness of natural temper, ignorance of men and things, and the want of judgment to manage in the world. It has been so with me; It was my case, I affer you, in the affair we are now canvassing. —— And will you also allow me this, Gentlemen? —— You shall allow it me; I have but

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too just a right to this character; my pretensions here are but too full, secured to me by too many instances. —But then what becomes of this charge of covetousness, this love of the world, that I am so followed and reproached with; and that is made the prevailing motive to the applications before spoken of? ——No, take my word for it, 'twas no such thing; it was present resentment, and this occasioned from weakness of mind, and want of experience.

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AGAIN,

IF what has been last said be not sufficient to convince you of my innocence with respect to all fecular views in thefe applications, let it then be farther confidered, That I could have no prospect of mending my circumstances by leaving Devonshire Square. For whatever my difficulties and incumbrances might be, from the reasons before given, you very well know, that in point of SALARY I was not behind any of you all; nay, I may fafely fay, that I had confiderably the advantage. So that I must own, however, in honour of that community, that their mistake did not lie there; but in not allowing sufficiently for those things, which it was then too late to prevent .---- Well, where, do you imagine, I could go to better myself as to the world? To make it worth upwards of an bundred a year to me? I am fure, nothing of that kind could be expected from the application I made; fo that if the world was at the bottom (tho' I think every thing concurs to prove the reverse) I was as much mistaken in my measures, as creature could possibly be.

AGAIN, lastly, under this head, my natural disposition, which I shall mention here once for all, strongly contradicts every imputation of this sort. I have nothing mercenary in my natural temper. And for this I dare appeal to your selves; you know to the contrary: And therefore it is the more surprising, that you should stoop to such an infinuation.——However, on this foot, take what liberties you please, I am sure to stand unsuspected with all my acquaintance, who, I am positive, will never believe any thing like that of me, tho it come from persons of no less veracity and conscience, than the members of this board.

My next business is to exhibit THE TRUE STATE of things in both cases.

You will observe, Gentlemen, from what I am now going to offer, that I am far from having any inclination to detract from the real truth: But then it concerns me, you must believe, to keep up with this board, and see that you do not outrun it. So far as you have even the colour of justice on your side, you shall be allowed the glory of that triumph, which greater minds would despise; which persons of true Christianity would forbear to challenge. But, to be sure, I cannot stand by as an idle spectator, while you are making havoc of my character at all adventures, sporting your selves with my afsictions, and, right or wrong, pulling

ling me down, that you may raise your selves, with more ease and security, on my ruins.

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MISTAKE me not, Gentlemen, as to the meer facts themselves, I do not deny them: I mean that I was once or twice (and above twice, I think, I was not) in conversation with some gentlemen of prime figure among The Quakers: And that, after this, I did wait, tho' upon different occasions, on the late Lord KING, then Lord High Chancellor. But I protest against the invidious light in which you represent these things, and the uncharitable constructions which you are pleased to put upon them: I disavow - the licentious principles to which you attribute these steps, and the unnatural, unchristian inferences you draw from them: That is to fay, more plainly, I deny that my motive in either case was self interest; that I was offered fixty pounds by the one, and a living of fixty pounds per annum by the other (which are the accounts conveyed to me by another letter on this subject) but that neither answered my mercenary expectations: I deny that I made any concessions, in the one case, or in the other, beyond the limits of an bonest mind; and that I did, in the least, infringe upon the liberty of my conscience, turn apostate from God, or recede from the dictates of that religion, which is pure and undefiled. For these, if not more than I have yet mentioned, you know, Gentlemen, att the kind, the generous, the christian things which you have faid yourselves, and which your friends, after you, are ready to say of me. You

You will ask then, I presume, particularly, What was it, that you represented to those gentlemen among The Quakers? --- I fignified an inclination of coming over to them; that must not be diffembled.* And this I did upon the following confessions: " That I could not " but approve the method they took for the " carrying on of public worship" (refering to that common liberty of speech which the brethren are allowed in these communities, and for which, if any please to dispute it, I imagine, we have a sufficient precedent in the apostolical church at Corinth) " that the pro-" fession they made of a greater degree of spi-" rituality, than fome other denominations, " was highly commendable; that I was great-" ly pleased with that spirit of love and ten-" derness which seemed to prevail thro' the " whole body; and lastly, with that oeco-" nomy or good order in which they managed " all their public affairs."

Now, Gentlemen, what is there so monstrougly beterodox in all this, that I must prefently be a man of no principle, a person of no conscience for expressing my self in this way? You did not apprehend this was the case?

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It may not be amiss here, to give you a fuller insight into the reason or spring of this application, to observe, That, in neality, it was not frontaneous or voluntary in me; but at first suggested by another, to whom I was under no slight obligations; and purfued, if the little I did in it may be thought to deserve that term, more from a submission to the judgment and authority of that person, than any immediate biass, or genuine inclination of my own. So strangely are we sometimes involved! So suddenly betrayed, and loft to our felves!

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pretend to fay that; the latter knew it almost from the beginning, and the former by a conversation, prior to the revival of the present reports.—But supposing it even as you would suggest: Why then had you not taken more time and pains to have informed your selves better? What relief or satisfaction is this, to come and tell me, That you formed other notions of my conduct on this head?——There is nothing in this, but what you could safely profess your selves—I know there is not. But then, what becomes of your wisdom and hone-sty, your religion and conscience all this while?

This, to the best of my remembrance, was the whole that I offered in favour of that denomination, or as reasons inclining me to their fide. And you observe these are all general, indifferent things; the externals principally, or formal decorations of religion. I do not know that we entered upon any do-Etrinal topic; nay, I think, I may be certain, we did not. We canvassed no controverted principles; faid nothing concerning politive institutions, which make so great a part of your fundamentals. So that you, above all persons in the world, should not have charged me with apostacy; because I was still thoroughly tender of your favourite schemes .--- Well for me, I happened to be no unitarian at that time .----

But then, say you, Gentlemen, tho' you have purged your self pretty well as to this,
What

What account do you give us concerning the fixty pounds? Or are you willing to forget that?

---Why, truly, Gentlemen, the best account I can give you as to that, is, I apprehend it to be entirely a conjecture, a siction of your own.

---But you were always ingenious at this work; very expert and fruitful in your conclusions----You knew I was incumbered in the world, and so you naturally supposed, there must be money in the case.---I will not pretend to say, that I lest those gentlemen intirely in the dark as to my circumstances; that, I think, would hardly have been bonest either to them or my self: But this I protest, there was no proposal

on my fide, nor any promise on theirs.

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Nor is this all: I can give even stronger proofs than all these of my fincerity and orthodoxy at this time: I speak in your sense of things, and therefore mean, Gentlemen, stronger proofs of my attachment to your set of religious principles; for that, at present, is to be the test of conscience, and the standard of truth. ---- They knew I was a minister among the particular baptists; they knew that I preached at Devonshire Square----You will not scruple to own, I suppose, that they are a wife, cautious body of men; that they understand their own interest, and take as much care of it, as any in the diffenting way .---- Well, do you think, they would not have a spy upon me; that they would not, in the most effectual manner, make themselves acquainted with my doctrinal notions? No doubt of it .---- I observed one

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and another of that denomination attending at Devonshire Square, time after time-Now therefore was the crifis; this, if ever, was the time to carry my point with The Quakers. And to be fure (to speak in your own way) being such an abandoned, mercenary creature, under no restraints of bonesty or conscience, there was nothing fo erroneous and abominable, that I would not utter and inforce to secure my interest with that body. ---- Why, had it been a matter of indifference to me what party I had took; or had I been influenced by those regards which are purely secular, it must certainly have been as you suggest. Supposing your principles, as I said before, both the rule and measure of truth, (for which I then wanted no inclination) I-must have given up every thing that was dear and valuable to me in religious principles, to private interest and worldly advantage. But so it was at that time, I can solemnly declare, that being diffatisfied with the judgment of The Quakers in doctrinal matters, I was far from being under any temptation to facrifice my conscience, or compliment them with my faith: So far from it, that if ever I was more expressly Calvinistical (as you call it) than common, it providentially happened about this time. And besides that the people at Devonshire Square may remember, I became less acceptable to them in the latter part of my ministry, on this very account; I make no question, but there are those among The Quakers, now living, who can be witness for me, that

that I was far from prevaricating, or conceal-

ing my fentiments.

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And what will my dear friends say to me now? --- There was certainly a great deal of weakness in this conduct --- Gravely pronounced, upon my word --- But that I knew --- What is that to the question, to the charge? Where is the wickedness, the worldly mindedness, the want of conscience, the apostacy, and the rest? Now, to trust you with one secret more, I will venture to tell you, That so far as I acknowledged my self then, so far am I A Quaker still; and, for what I know, shall live and die such. For as I never did, so, I hope, I never shall wickedly deny, or knowingly depart from that, which I believe in my conscience to be scriptural and true.

Thus much for my application to The Quakers; now for the other extreme, my attempts of conformity to The National Church.

You see, Gentlemen, from the accounts above, what it was that obstructed my joining with The Quakers. However, this notwithstanding, I was determined, as I said before, some way or other, to leave Devonshire Square; being under such circumstances, that it was impossible for me to serve that community, either with pleasure to my self, or advantage to them: Wherefore my next turn of thought was upon The Church of England.

I INDEAVOURED to weigh, as nicely as I could, the advantages and disadvantages on this side; that is to say, how far my conscience C 2 could

could fall in with the principles and warship of The Establishment, and wherein it objected to one, or the other. In matters of doctrine or principle, I could not see, but their articles secured every thing to me that might be judged fubstantial in religion, and necessary to salvation; fo that what chiefly stuck with me in the former case, was here superseded. Befides which, I apprehended, I should have this confiderable advantage, That I might not only indulge a greater freedom of inquiry, but allow my felf, upon all occasions, a greater liberty of speech----Things were soon brought to a narrow compass in my mind, and I had nothing confiderable left to debate, unless it was the sprinkling of infants, and the use of the common prayer ---- What should I do in these cases, the former especially? That I could at no rate submit to, without a manifest injury to my conscience. How then could I possibly manage in this affair? I will tell you, Gentlemen----As I had thoughts of applying to the late Lord Chancellor, I was determined, he should know my sentiments on that head; with this particular view, that if his Lordship should be pleased to make it an objection, I would intirely decline all attempts of Conformity.

Upon this resolution I drew up a short letter, a translation of which I shall here give you; having annext a copy of the original, as

you find it in the margin,

- * " To The Right Honourable PETER, " Lord KING, Baron of OCKHAM, and " Lord High Chancellor of GREAT BRI-
- " TAIN.

My Lord,

" THE person, who presumes to make thus " free with Your Lordship, is a minister a-" mong the diffenters; but having been now " a long time diffatisfied with them, humbly " presents himself to Your Lordship, that, "thro' Your goodness and generosity, he " may have the honour of being admitted

* Viro Honoratissimo Petro, Domino King, Baroni de Ockham, Summoque Magnae Britanniae Cancellario.

Vir Praestantissime!

Qui has tuas in manus aufus est dare, rebus facris fratres inter dissentientes curas impendit. Iis vero, jam longo tempore, minime contentus, Tibi, Vir Illustrissime, submisse se offert, ut, tua bonitate ac munificentia fretus, nomen inter clericos ecclefiae Anglicanae locumque obtineat.

Duo autem funt (nonvult enim Te quicquam celare) quae fup-

plicem, forsan, minus reddant felicem.

Alterum est, quod amplam satis habeat familiam; at non ampliorem, quam inter fratres diffentientes optime sustentare queat.

Alterum vero, et profecto majus, quod de infantium parnoup

vehementer animi pendeat.

Quod Te, Vir Spectatissime, diu conservet Deus O. M. patriae juris ornamentum, pauperumque subsidium, et populi Britannici delicias, vovet ex animo et precatur,

16 Calendas Octobris, 1731.

infimus inter humanitatis ac eruditionis tuae cultores, &c. " among the clergy of The Church of Eng. " land.

" Nor but there are two things (for he would conceal nothing from Your Lord-

" ship) which may, possibly, render him

" less successful in such a petition.

"THE one, that he has a large family, yet not larger, than what he can handsomely

" maintain among the diffenters.

"THE other, and, indeed, the greater, that

" he can by no means entertain an opinion of

the sprinkling of infants.

"THAT the Great God would long con-

" tinue Your Lordship, the ornament of our

" laws, the guardian of the poor, and the de-

" light of the British nation, is the hearty

" defire and unfeigned prayer of the under-

written,

" who begs leave to subscribe himself,

" My Lord,

Sept. 16, "a profound admirer of Your Lordship's

" Humanity and Learning, &c.

HERE, Gentlemen, I am again to call upon you, for your opinion, as persons of allowed penetration and judgment.——What say you to these things? Have I consulted your principles, and my own conscience in this affair, or have I not?——Yes, you see I have; your darling principle: I have not forgot to signify my regard for BAPTISM by immersion; that one positive institution, which is almost the criterion

criterion of a Christian with you----Why then do you traduce me at this rate? Why is the worst word we have in our language too good for me?——Sure you will be ashamed to call me an apostate for the future----But, why do I injure you by such a supposition?——It is the glory of the particular baptist board to be ashamed of nothing. You bravely push forward, Gentlemen, forcing your way throthick and thin, falshood or truth, to carry your own cause, and secure your little credit, with

the people.

Would you infinuate, that I conclude too fast, and support that by saying: No, the late Lord Chancellor did not encourage you enough; fixty pounds a year was too little to buy you over to The Church? ---- Well, supposing it so: What business is it of yours? Why should it disturb you?---Such a suggestion, tho' in reality a compliment to me, comes with a very bad grace from the members of this board: Because you must needs know, if you are not quite lost to your selves, that you have no terms of this kind to make with The Establishment; that you must be contented to stay where you are, or return to your particular callings, which I am fure you dread more, than I should, becoming a mechanic .--- But how if all this should prove of a piece with the rest? That is to fay, be intirely false and malitious.----I know it to be fo; not only because no such thing was ever offered, neither more nor less; but because I never had the impudence to think of any fuch matter, much less to make it a condition of my conformity----So far from all this, that I call God to witness (for I dread the thoughts of standing at your bar) that I was never ambitious of any thing, in this way, but bread for my family. I could, at this time, have relinquished, what certainly was in itself, a comfortable, bandsome maintenance; and have contentedly banished my self into the remotest corner of the nation. I was no way follicitous either as to what might be allowed me, or the place I might be fent to: For having a subfistence only, a bare competency, the farther I might be removed from this city, the better would it have suited my disposition; because most likely to have answered my principal end, which was no other, than doing what fervice I could, in preaching, to the best of my knowledge, the doctrines of The Gofpel.

Now, Gentlemen, please to put this together, and be as severe, in commenting upon it, as you can for your lives.——You will find, I believe, that you must strain very hard to make it speak your language with the public. But

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I procede with

An account of my
TEMPER and BEHAVIOUR
under this providence.

Thus, Gentlemen, having made it appear, from the particulars above, that the measures I took, in both cases, were rather the effects of weakness and resentment, than the result of any covetous

covetous principle, or defigns for fecular intereft; it will be no difficult matter for persons. of your fagacity and penetration to run thro the immediate consequences of such measures, and fettle, at once, in their genuine, inevitable issue. You will presently observe, That the beat of natural temper being abated, time recovered for the mind to look inward upon itself, and bring matters to the test of judgment, as it was impossible either of these procedures, confidering, at least, how they were first taken up, should meet with approbation from a conscience, in any degree sensible; so likewise, that it was equally impossible, they should be continued, for any length of time, with the lest fatisfaction or eagerness. I affure you, Gentlemen, this was my case: I did those things in baste, which, to make use of the common saying, I repented at leifure. For as my beart was not in the procedures themselves, I could not allow myself in the finful liberty of trifling with others, and making fport with my own conscience. Wherefore my first and principal concern, almost immediately after having entered upon these measures, was, how I should extricate myself, and secure a retreat, which might neither expole myself, nor threaten the baptist interest. The former, I plainly saw, would involve the latter: And therefore, I can' affure you, as little conscience as you are willing to allow me, my affections at that time ran fo high on your fide, that I thought there was no temporal inconvenience, which I could not willingly

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willingly submit to, rather than become a prejudice or scandal to that interest, which I so heartily esteemed.

A few examples will fet the whole of this affair in a clear light; and therefore to begin

with The Quakers:

AFTER having made known my defign, first, to one gentleman only of that denomination, and, afterwards, to several in company; they were pleased to fix upon a time to give me another meeting, when they designed, as I understood it, to have entered upon the particular consideration of my case, and have come to something determinate about it—Did I observe the time, or give them this meeting? No: I remember, I had just then an affair on my hands, which did, in a measure, interfere with it; yet nothing but what might have been postponed, had I been really willing to have brought matters to an issue, or have made an immediate settlement with that body.

You will be inquisitive enough, I suppose, to ask, What did you afterwards?——This, you may be sure, was a considerable damp in the case: However, I waited upon one of the gentlemen two or three times after this; being willing not only to excuse my absence at the time referred to, which I did; but, if possible, to disingage my self from all suture pursuits; tho, I must own, I knew not how to go about it.——My indifference by this time, I verily believe, was too manifest, not to be suspected by these gentlemen; so that what

with no other meeting being appointed, and my backwardness in pressing any such thing, month upon month elapsed, till at last, from a thorough dissatisfaction in my mind, I intirely dropt the affair. Tho' I must confess, in such a way, as has given me no small pain upon reslection; having so far neglected the returns of common civility, as neither to wait upon them with an excuse in person, nor take the lest notice of what I designed by writing. For which I now heartily ask their

pardon in this public manner*.

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Bur I need not suspend the evidence of my concern for these precipitant steps on my own private testimony. The Revd. Mr. Brine. one of your own members, is a witness for me here. He was at this time my particular acquaintance, and one, whom I thought, I might fafely intrust with my bosom secrets. --- It happened, as we were once together about this time, that he observed a more than ordinary pressure on my mind. He made no scruple of faying: "That he was fure their was something which touched me in a very fenfible manner." He pressed me to tell him what was the matter. I did. Upon which, expressing his concern for me, he was pleased to say, with that freedom which was common between us, " Prithee.

I cannot intirely acquit my felf, I apprehend, on this head, without observing, how much I am obliged to The Quakers for having kept this affair a secret with themselves; of which I have this undoubted evidence, That both cases came out together, and neither of them till I fell under the resentment of the board.

Prithee, Sayen, put an end to it." In my turn, I promised him I would. Tho' in the manner before recited, and such as I am sin-

on a thorough additing

cerely ashamed of.

As to the disposition of my mind in the other case, I mean respecting my attempt of conformity to The Church of England, the fame reverend member is again my witness: nor are all of you ignorant of what he openly faid on this head .--- I remember it was only the last time that I injoyed his company, together with two more of this board, that he was pleafed to declare, he should never forget the concern I was under, and the indignation I expressed at my felf on this account, when taking a turn together in the fields. You will recollect no doubt, those of you who heard him (tho', I profess, it had slipt me till that gentleman mentioned it himself) that he signified, How I broke out on a fudden, in fuch a manner as surprised him, by saying: I am fure the most ungrateful, rebellious creature in the world. He then farther declared, not only that I startled him, but that he could neither imagine what I referred to, nor what I was going to relate---What was the occafion of this pathos, this fensible diffress and anguish ?----Mr. Brine can acquaint you with the spring of it; and, if he will do me that justice, knows it is to be placed to those irregularities, which I charged upon my felf from the procedure last mentioned, or from both of them united.

AGAIN,

AGAIN, The Reverend Mr. John Townsend, another member of this board, as well as your secretary at The Fund, is no stranger to my temper and disposition respecting these things. He was the other person, whom I was so intimate with, as to let into these important secrets.

THAT gentleman and my felf have canvaffed the whole affair, in both cases, once and again; and therefore he is a very proper person for you to examine on the subject.---Be so good as to ask him, what it was that paffed between us in my garden, not long before my going to Paris. However, least he should have forgotten it, or, rather, least he should be disposed to deny it (being got into that way, I understand, here lately) suffer me to give you a general account of that interview my self. --- Mr. Townsend, being acquainted with the whole series of my affairs, and knowing what influence it had upon my mind, was pleased to deliver himself in words to this effect: " Have none of the members at De-" vonshire Square observed any particular un-" easiness, or weight upon your mind?" My answer was: " I do not know that they have; " at least, no notice has been taken of it to " me". " But, fays he, supposing they should " observe it, and enter into close conversation " with you, and express themselves after some " fuch manner as this: We are afraid, bro-" ther Rudd, that there is something more than " ordinary affects you: Do you think, con-" tinued

stinued he, it would have any fuch influence " with you, as to cause you to alter your " resolution about going abroad"? I remember my answer was to this effect: " There is " nothing, I know of, so likely to do it, as " that" .--- And I may venture to affirm, that had they took this method, I never should have gone. For my principal trouble, at last, was intirely resolved into these matters. I had, in a great measure, lost the resentment I had taken up by reason of former neglects; that was well nigh buried under a consciousness of my own weakness and irregularity: So that, at this time, my concern chiefly arose from the attempts I had been making to desert the baptift interest .--- I am very well affured, I could not only have been easy in my own mind; but have thrown afide all thoughts of going abroad, had this unhappy secret, which burnt like an inward fire upon my spirits, been disclosed. But then, I thought, as the marks of my concern were fo very apparent, that the left thing to be expected from the heads of that community, even in point of christian compassion and tenderness, was, to have found out the means for it, or have introduced a conversation for that purpose. For tho' I should have been ready to have come to the most open confession in these points, had they used me, at all, in a brotherly way; yet I could see no reason why I should directly expose my self, or become my own accuser.

Bur yet farther, my concern for these irregular steps was even more public than all this---Let me fee, Gentlemen, how many of you were present at my brother's ordination, in Broad Street, Wappin? --- I do not know whether any of the paftors were absent except Mess. Wilson and Giffard. However, I can be positive most of you were there----Well, have you forgot my simplicity and weakness at that time? Do none of you remember that I was called upon to bear my part in the fervice of the day by prayer? But that my heart was so full, my spirits so overwhelmed, that I was obliged to break off in the very introduction ?---This incident you were witnesses to your selves. And what, think you, was the occasion of this unexpected interruption; these marks of distress, which were too visible, to be hid from the auditory? I know the construction, which some who were enemies to that little, despised people, put upon it, at that time. But those things are below my regard. The true reason of what then happened was, I aver, no other than this: That I was at that time in the midst of my pursuits, not knowing how soon I should appear in a very different place, and after a very different manner; I mean in The Established Church. And it cut me to the heart to reflect upon the difficulties that ministers, in our denomination particularly, have to encounter, and the temptations to which they are unavoidably exposed, in the discharge of their work: But most of all, that I was going to pray

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pray for success upon my brother in that interest, which I myself, at that time, was pre-

paring to leave.

Nay over and above all this: What was it, Gentlemen, that turned up between you and me, all the beads of this board and myfelf, in a conversation at The Fountain Tavern, at Stocks Market, the very week, if I mistake not, that I fate out for Paris? ---- Your memories, I suppose, are very treacherous; and yet one would wonder how they should too, so very tender and affectionate as you then were. O, what regard did you express for my person? What concern, that I was not to be prevailed on to continue in England?--- Can you recollect any of these things? ---- Were you not pleased to fay: "That you were at a loss to account for " my resolution, or obstinacy in this particu-" lar? And that you could not imagine what " reasons I could have to satisfy my self in it." Again: " Did you not conjure me to make " you easy upon the head; and press me with " all the vehemence of words, to be free with " you about it?"--- And what was the account which I then gave of my felf?----Hard terms, that I must be obliged to expose all my infirmities !---- Did not I say to you on this occafion, and that with tears in my eyes (so very foolish indeed was I) "That I had been so far " under the power of unbelief, at times, as to " think I ought to lay down the ministry; " that I looked upon my felf as unworthy of " that office; that I was afraid of becoming

" a reproach to it; and, by reason of some steps in my past conduct, that I could not recover my spirits, or go on so comfortably, for the present, as I could wish; that, never-theles, I designed to return, and hoped it would be with more satisfaction to myself, and usefulness to others." Remember, Gentlemen, that these are incidents which turn-

ed up among your felves.

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To what has been now faid, give me leave, Gentlemen, to subjoin, That I made the same acknowledgments, repeated the same declarations, (nay was rather more express on these heads) to four or five of the brethren of Devonshire Square, who were messengers to me after my return from Paris. "They importuned me to " let them know, for the satsfaction of the " community, what was the particular reason, " that determined me in going abroad." When I told them (referving farther explications to myself) "That the reason, in the main, " was no other than that I had been under " strong inclinations of leaving the baptist in-" terest, and of fettling elsewhere." farther, with respect to my design in it, "That " I made that tour, in hopes it would not only " disengage me from every temptation of that " kind, but tend to fettle my mind, and re-" turn me to public fervice with greater refolu-" tion and usefulness."----Now can you imagine, Gentlemen, or, indeed, any body in the world of common sense, that I either could, or would have expressed myself in this manner;

but that I was at the same time concerned for my past procedures, and heartily willing to

abide by the particular baptists?

In one word, Gentlemen, will nothing fatisfy you on this head, unless I lay open my very bosom, and make you acquainted with my private acts of devotion? Must I disclose the recesses of my beart to you, and lead you into the secrets of my closet? ---- What unbelieving, what unreasonable creatures are you!---Since it must be so, I submit to it; tho' no other occasion should ever have wrested the account from me --- " I spent one whole " day, in the most folemn manner, that I " could, in reading [chiefly The Bible] fasting, " and prayer to The Lord; begging direction " from him under these bewildered circum-" ftances, and refolving, in his strength, to " act as convictions might open, and I might " fee most reason to determine in the close " of the fervice*.---Well, what was the event? You have it before you: I put an end to the whole affair. In what manner I left The Quakers, I have told you before; and now I waited upon The Lord Chancellor, " And defired his Logdship would give me " leave to recede from all former pretenfions." Upon this likewise I took up a firm resolution of going abroad for some few months, as the

^{*} Mr. Brine cannot but remember something of this matter, happening to come that very day to my house, and being told, "That I was, indeed, in my study, but not to be spoken with." For I had given positive orders to the contrary.

most likely expedient to recover myself from the present incumbrance, and regain a perfect composure of mind.*---So that notwithstanding, either thro' the false, or ambiguous lights, in which fome have represented things, I have been greatly blamed among the churches for going to Paris, and leaving my charge, for that interval, at Devonshire Square; as I did not attempt it, at first, without consulting the heads of that community, and obtaining at one time, to fay the least, their feeming concurrence; I can declare, I undertook and purfued that journey not only with the most generous regards to the baptist interest, in general; but with the most righteous intentions for the fervice of that congregation, in particular +.----And I take this opportunity of faying, That what

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† This, I apprehend, will be readily allowed me, from what has been already faid on the subject.—The only thing, which remains to be cleared up in this history, is, my leaving Devon-foire Square after my return. Now this was occasioned as follows:

^{*} To make the account of this matter complete, it must be observed, That beside the reason for my going abroad, just now mentioned, which was indeed the prevailing or grand reason to myself, there were likewise two more: The one, That I might ease the congregation at Devonshire Square in respect of expence; some of the principal members having complained, That things would not do, and That they could not hold it. This was the reason which I urged with them; and therefore proposed an abatement in my salary of twenty pounds per annum, after my return. The other reason was, That in case the attempts I had made for leaving them should break out, and they should insist, as it was very likely they would, upon submissions, which I might think neither becoming nor reasonable, I might have it in my power to withdraw from public service, with less inconvenience to myself, and detriment to my family.

what gave me the quickest resentment or pain in throwing up at Devonshire Square was, That I was

lows: Notwithstanding, partly by my making the beads of the congregation acquainted with my defign, and having their countenance, however at first, for the execution of it, and partly by what I offered in defence of myfelf on this head, in their last church meeting before my going abroad, where the matter was debated for an hour together, they could lay nothing criminal to my charge, nor enter any accusation against me; but broke up, agreeing to leave things as they were, till it should please God to return me; I fay, these things notwithstanding, some few of the principal members (for one or two, who were more confiderate. either went away, or protested against their procedures) taking the advantage of my absence, managed things so dextrously, as to get a vote passed to suspend me from my salary, and with that from my office, till fuch time as I should give the church satisfaction; which fatisfaction, truly, as they had fettled it, was to be nothing less, than an open acknowledgment, that I had been guilty of evil conduct in going abroad, as they would have it, without the consent, and therefore against the authority of the church----Now I submit it to any impartial, difinterested person, Whether, in short, I could, with a safe conscience, come into any fuch acknowledgment; confidering not only the steps I had taken with the principal brethren before my fetting out; but likewife, what my circumftances were; the grand defign of this tour, and the necessity of that, or something like it, to make me comfortable in their service. ----- Besides, let it be also considered, That if nothing but fatisfaction would do, for my going, and they wanted that which was real and genuine upon acknowledgments from my own mouth, no body could ever have attempted it in a method more improper and exceptionable, than what they were now taking. The demand was wholly arbitrary, and therefore not only an imposition upon me, but, in fact, an abuse upon themselves; because it was forestalling my conscience, and tempting me to comply with their weakness. For had I fell in with their measures, or acted upon their vote, how could it have been known, whether any acknowledgments, under fuch a circumstance, were the real produce of my beart, or the mere effect of worldly defigns? Wherefore, as a means both to deliver myfelf from every temptation on the fide of felf interest, and to cut off all occasion for after imputations of that fort from abroad; I infifted

I was obliged to relinquish their service, just at the time, when I had reason to believe, I was duely qualified for them.

I think, Gentlemen, there is but one thing more which I have to observe to you, before I

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fifted upon having that vote previously cancelled; affuring them, if that was done, and thereby things put upon the same foot where I left them, that I was ready to give them all the fatisfaction which was in my power .--- This they refused; which, we may observe, was so much the more extraordinary, not only because the vote itself was contrary to their obligations to me upon going abroad, and was obtained, by a fort of juncto, as I may call it, when I was not upon the spot to speak for myself; but likewise because, one would have thought, supposing only that the messengers were faithful in their report, that they should have been prepared to have made things easy, and have embraced me as one recovered to them in a very providential manner. But there being nothing of this, and finding, on the contrary, either that they were wholly infensible of the frailties of human nature, or that they would not make any allowance for them; that they were resolved not to leave me to the liberty of my conscience, nor honour me with the common credit of an bonest man; but, instead of this, were determined to force me, in a mean, fervile way, or not at all, to give them what they called fatisfaction (tho', I think verily, they ought, in great measure, to have had it before from their messengers) I chose, as the most peaceable way, both for myself and the community, to put an end to the dispute by desiring a dismission; upon which one of their officers, as a specimen of fingular tenderness and affection, was pleased to say, not for himself only, but in the name of the rest, those of the private faction, at least: We are glad you give us no more trouble; We were afraid, we should not have got rid of you so easily. From whence we may pretty well conclude, what was the principal reason, why they would not consent to set aside that vote; namely because they knew, had they made me easy on that fore, or removed that fingle objection, I certainly had fuch things to have offered, as would have conciliated the minds of the general body: But some of the heads, being implacable, were resolved not only never to be satisfied themselves; but to give me no fair opportunity of satisfying the congregation.

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close this branch of the subject, namely: That you are to remember, that tho' I was so wicked (to speak in your way) as to attempt going over to The Quakers, and conforming to The Church of England; yet that I was also so bonest and conscientious, as to put an issue to these measures myself. Let us take things together, in their whole compass and extent; because, you know, it many times happens, that while one part of a man's couduct feems to threaten his religious principles, another part, by bearing a contrary aspect, cancels that charge, and speaks in his favour.

AND now, Gentlemen, putting the amount of these observations together, and reviewing these various instances of my spirit and behaviour, while involved in the manner above; instances, many of them however, which you have been eye and ear witnesses to your selves: I persuade myself you will readily perceive, with how much justice and bonesty you reprefent me to the world, when you are please to call me a man of no principle, a mercenary tool (for that is the meaning of your words) and an apostate .-- I challenge any of you to say, how it was possible for me, either to manifest a deeper concern for past instances of unhappy conduct, or give you more convincing proofs, that my faith, or religious sentiments continued intire.

My next obligations, Gentlemen, in order to clear up this argument, and discover the

foundation

foundation of your charge, lead me to exa-

THE SPIRIT and CONDUCT of this BOARD, as they relate to the present transactions.

Now in order to this fuffer me, Gentlemen, to begin by asking you some questions.

THE FIRST QUESTION.

I. HERE then I would inquire, in the first place, if you please, Gentlemen, Whether you can in your retired, devotional hours, when you make the nearest approaches to the throne of grace, avow what is afferted in your present charge, to have been the sole, or even the grand cause, of your treating me, as you have done? Dare you take this liberty with your selves in The Divine Presence, and, by an appeal to him, who is the fearcher of all hearts, folemnly declare, That the true reason of your treating me as an beretic, and teaching the people to conceive of me as an apostate, was, not fo much that I had received and maintained the unitarian system, as your being satisfied upon good grounds, that I was a man of no principle, no religion or conscience?--- No, tho' I should be loth to promise for your inclination, yet, I believe, you are scarcely so desperate as this, neither --- You could not do it; not only because you are sensible The Divine Being can see thro' every disguise, and therefore

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fore is not to be imposed upon like our fellow creatures; but because you are conscious of too many proofs to the contrary, which would all stare you in the face, and detect you of

forgery in the very act. For instance,

1. FIRST of all, What can be more contradictory to fuch an appeal than the several marks of my fincerity, before related in this letter. most of which, as hath been observed, you were either feparately, or conjointly witnesses to your felves?----And I dare challenge Mess. Gill, Brine, and John Townsend, with whom I most frequently conversed, and who were then best acquainted with me, in every particular of life, to affert any such thing; I mean, that they ever did, nay, in short, that they do, at this day, believe me, in their hearts, to be a man of this character. I can be positive for myself, if any expressions of this kind ever did drop from their lips, that they acted in opposition to all the convictions of their own minds. Again,

2. Tho' these things, according to Mess. Gill and Brine, were known to the late Mr. Arnold, and were first divulged by Mr. Samuel Wilson; yet nothing of this was known to you as a board, till after my ejection. It was no article of impeachment against me, when you were pleased to sit as judges of my orthodoxy. It was never entered as a reason to inforce, or even countenance your procedures against me at that time. Make the most of it, it lay, however, in the breast of some sew amongst

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you, and therefore not being known by the general body, till after my expulsion, it was so far from being the only or principal cause of it, that it could not, in short, have any share in the matter, any, the lest influence upon it. Farther:

3. LET it be considered, how this agrees with what has been faid to me by some of your own members, particularly Meff. Gill and Brine, upon the occasion --- I had complained to them of being cast out in this manner, for a fingle doctrinal principle: " Why, faid they, " It is no more than what is common; no " more than what we are obliged to by our " constitution. We separated, continued they, " from the general baptist ministers upon this " very foot." ---- Now let this be observed: If you proceded upon this fingle principle, or ejected me, for the same reason, upon which you declined correspondence with the other baptist ministers, where is the truth of this part of the charge, when you affert, that it was because you had good ground to conclude, I was a man of no religion or conscience? And then,

4. LASTLY, consider likewise how this tallies with your own sentence, when you ejected me. That sentence is absolutely confined to my alteration of judgment. You resolved, Nemine Contradicente, That I should no longer sit with you as a member of this board, because I had declared, that the trinitarian scheme was a matter of human invention, and consisted of words and phrases which were not to be found

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in The Bible—So that we hear not a word of the present reason for this expulsion; no mention, at all, made of it till here lately: Whereas it might not only have been easily mentioned at first, but indeed ought, had it been any part of your deliberations at that time, or the grand cause of your treating me in the man-

ner I complain of.

Now, Gentlemen, fuffer me, before I procede, to give you a general view of your conduct in this particular----And to be free with you, Is it not very furprifing, that you can allow your selves to prevaricate thus with the world; to trifle with your own consciences; and, by making these inroads upon truth, sly in the very face of The Divine Being himself?--- Do. not you know, that as you bear the character of ministers, so that every thing, which comes from you, is looked upon as facred, as strictly, and inviolably true; and that for this very reafon, because you are pleased to assert it?---How then can you excuse your selves, or expect forgiveness with mankind, when you are endeavouring to impose upon us at this rate? What then have those without doors no right to receive the truth at your hands? Or am I fuch an beretic, and you fuch archeatholics, that you are not to preserve the truth with me? Are all obligations of honefly to yourselves, and justice to me, cancelled? Tell us, pray, Whence it is that you pretend to a dispensation for these things?--- Look to it, Gentlemen, I am strangely out, or a behaviour of this fort will neither always recommend itself

itself to you, nor always sit easy on your minds.

—But not to enlarge here: Let it be granted for once, that you really believed me to be this person, this mercenary, abandoned, apostate creature, you speak of; and that you did, at last, eject me for that very reason, upon that very account. Here then

THE SECOND QUESTION will be,

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II. PRAY, Gentlemen, where was your conscience and faithfulness, first, in admitting me, and then in retaining me so long a member with you, after my return from Panis?----As much as my covetousness and apostacy are now said to disturb you, there were no figns of it, till I had declared myself an unitarian. Before this I was not only a proper person to sit with the reverend members of this board (notwithstanding my having left Devonshire Square) but one whom you could very well approve of for being the pastor of a church in communion with you. This is notorious, and therefore a flat contradiction to your present pretences. Had you really thought me the person, you would now make me pass for in the world, the lest degree of that zeal, which you maintain for your own fociety, to have kept that pure and untainted, would have ingaged you to have expelled me, long before you did. And then that faithfulness, which you owe the churches in general, would likewise have obliged you to have entered your remonstrances against my F 2 being being chosen at Maze's Pond. But, alas! all these things could sleep: I was not a person so mercenary and corrupt, but this board could both retain me as a member, and countenance me as a minister, till such time as I declared myself of principles, which insringed on their darling bypothesis.

THE THIRD QUESTION.

III. AGAIN, Gentlemen, If you expelled me, because I was a man of no principle or conscience, pray, what was the reason that you treated my brother, Mr. John Rudd, in the same way? What did you expel him for?---I hope, you did not suppose it could be just, to make him answerable for my faults? He had no hand in my going over to The Quakers, nor in my conformity to The Church of England. Good now then, what was his crime? --- That he had all along been stanch to his principles, and inflexible in the profession of them, you all knew. What account then do you give for your felves in this part of your conduct?--- O! You expelled me, because I was a man of no conscience; but my brother, because he appeared to have too much: I was too great a libertine in principle; but my brother too rigid, too obstinately just. --- A pretty piece of confistency, indeed! A notable proof of the spirit with which this board act in their excommunications!

THE FOURTH QUESTION.

IV. If what you now suggest as to the reason or cause of my expulsion be true, How came it about, Gentlemen, that you suppressed it from the public, or suffered it to lie dormant fo long? * Why did not you bring out this reason in all its aggravated circumstances before? No, not a fyllable of this was heard till fince the publication of my fecond letter to the board. How very likely then is what you pretend? How charitable and righteous what you affert? Particularly so far as Mess. Gill, Brine and Dew are concerned in the present reports; because they have had the latest and largest proofs of my sincerity, even just before my sending you the first letter from the press. For besides what Mr. Brine particularly knew of my temper and conduct in both applications from the beginning; in the conversation, with these several members, now referred to, I not only laid a copy of the letter

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^{*} As to the applications themselves, Mess. Gill and Brine, I am told, truly, have been blamed for not divulging them sooner. But, alas! the answer to that is very obvious; I can easily bring them off here.——Having had so many proofs of my great walue for themselves, of my sincere regard to the doctrines of the gospel, and of my concern (the latter, however) for the measures I had been taking; it was impossible they should descend to any such work, till they were grown indifferent to all obligations moral and Christian, or till they had brought themselves to dispense with all the laws of humanity and friendship. Then, indeed, they were prepared for any thing; out it must come: But had they brought the whole truth, no quarrel had insued; I should readily have forgiven all the injury they could have done me, by such a discovery.

letter to the late Lord Chancellor before them; but acquainted them with the feveral circumstances of my behaviour herein before mentioned, and closed with faying, "That, all " these things considered, I could not but " think I had been hardly dealt by:" Upon which, Mr. Gill, by way of excuse for himfelf, was pleased to return: " But this was " more than I knew;" or words to that purpose. Well, but neither Mr. Gill, nor those in company with him, not to fay what other members of this board, could plead ignorance in these things after they did know them. And yet, behold! after this, even so lately as fince the publication of my fecond letter, have you revived these reports, spread them with double vehemence, put matters in the most aggravated light, heightened with the additional, dreadful name of an apostate: And, at last, fastened upon the whole, in the gross of it, as a very plaufible, and therefore very fortunate reason, not only for treating me, at this day, with contempt, and answering my remonstrances to you with filence; but, (would one believe it?) for expelling me as an heretic a very little fhort of a year and an half fince. How you can posibly make these measures consist, or bope they will fuccede long with the publick, I cannot imagine.

WHAT I shall next submit to your perusal

will be fome

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS relating to this fubject; And

I. I CANNOT but observe, Gentlemen, that it falls out not altogether so happily for you, particularly when you charge me with taking up my fentiments as an unitarian from mercenary views, or under the influence of large offers from Mrs. GINN, That it is very well known, I was actually of this fentiment, in the main of it, before my going abroad. Of this not only my brother, but Mr. John Townfend are witnesses. The opportunity they had for it was this: We were all one afternoon, making a tour about Hackney; and as we were willing to improve the time in the best manner we could, agreed to discourse on some topic of controverfial divinity. The first argument that we undertook, was, what is commonly called The Praeexistence of the human foul or spirit of our Lord. And after we had dismissed that, professedly entered upon The Doctrine of The Trinity; in the iffue of which, I remember I expressed myself in these words: Well, if I should live to return from Paris, I Shall be A Sabellian [or unitarian] ding dong.* - This was a conversation in which Mr.

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^{*} I need not make any apology for this common, and, as it would feem to ordinary readers, bomely expression. Because the members of this board very well know what allowances are to be made for a familiar speech; and that there is a wide difference between an open, friendly conversation, and a set, formal discourse.

Mr. Townsend was a professed party; entered upon and managed in company; and what took up a confiderable part of our time while walking together. I am the more express in this, because I have been told, that Mr. T. has not scrupled, fince these disputes turned up, to deny the plain matter of fact; not being afraid to affert: "That it was a conver-" fation between my brother and me; that we " were canvassing of it, truly, while he was " behind; and that he only overheard a word " now and then." Not to observe, Gentlemen, that we could never have allowed our felves to have dropt a companion at this rate, in the midst of our walk; I aver, by all that is facred, that fuch a representation is as notoriously false, as it is possible for any thing to be. And I must acquaint you, Gentlemen, that if this modest man (for I think that is his general character) goes on to deny the truth and falfify his conscience after this manner, we shall be obliged to publish a particular account of the conversation now referred to; an account, that has been drawn up a confiderable time, but, like fome other pieces on this subject, kept from the public out of pure tenderness to the Calvinistical baptist ministers.

NAY not only so, but I have before this declared as much to some of the members of this board; and, indeed, have done it, in common, in all companies where I had occasion to speak of this matter. And whatever reason I may have given you to condemn

my doctrinal principles; I do not know, that I ever forfeited my moral character with you, or that I was ever charged, even by this board, with being guilty of forgery or lies. ---- Well then, how comes it about, that even after all this, against such plain evidence and such repeated testimonies from me on this head, you can affert, that I do not act from conscience, in the present distinguishing sentiment; but, in short, am bought into the unitarian system by the gentlewoman before mentioned? This leads me to observe

II. In the next place, That I cannot help being greatly surprised at fuch an affertion, because I made no question, but the ministers of this board had been better acquainted with Mrs. GINN, than what this comes to. But you perfectly force us, by one fraud upon the back of another, to conclude, whether we will or not, that you make nothing of abusing yourfelves, and imposing on the world. -----Mrs. Ginn, whom you charge with corrupting me, and who is so great an eyesore to The Calvinistical baptist ministers, has the happiness of being superior to all her enemies in this, That the not only possesses a mind, warmed with the most generous and most difinterested zeal for truth; but has the bonour of a character univerfally established, with those who know her, for integrity of life, and a truly Christian simplicity of manners. So that when you infinuate, as you do by my charge, that she is capable not only of giving an ear

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to, but even of complying with terms for buying me into the interest of ber principles, you asfert that, which is not only abborrent from her public, moral character; but a scandal upon that reverence which she has always maintained for Christianity. Such a proposal (suppofing I had been foolish and hardy enough to have made it) would have brought upon me. as it had justly deserved, all that resentment and indignation, which an uncorrupted faith, and a noble ardour for religion could have inspired. --- No, Gentlemen, Mrs. GINN has not fo learnt CHRIST; neither are the principles she espouses so desperate in themselves, or so hardly put to it. --- It must be confessed, indeed, that this gentlewoman was ever ready to buy the truth; and has done it, all her days, by a long fuccession of trials and persecutions, among which, those, which she now suffers from you, are to be looked upon as none of the left: But she knows how to despise the censures of men, nay, and those of The Calvinistical baptist ministers. The answer of a good conscience with her, is of much greater account than the empty applause, or the solemn flatteries of the croud. She is convinced, by experience, that fuch as are steddy to their principles, and willing to approve themselves to God, must indure hardship: But she can rejoice in The Cross, where she is called to it for the fake of the gospel, and can bind your reproaches to her, as so many marks of an unshaken zeal, and holy contempt for the world. ---And

--- And as for myself, tho' gratitude obliges me to own, that I am under many, particular obligations to this gentlewoman, (the more remarkably fo, because you have indeavoured, by all your instruments, to incense her against me) that she has not suffered me to fink in the world, nor left my family to poverty and contempt, the things which you were driving at with all imaginable fury: Yet truth likewife obliges me to declare, that I never varied a tittle from my judgment, nor strained my conscience in any one, individual instance to compliment Mrs. GINN, or make her believe me to be, what I am not in fact. --- And in respect to what you are here pleased to charge me with, in particular, God knows, that I was the farthest from taking up my present principles, or making a profession of the unitarian system, from any secular views, or any conditions, like what you infinuate, of any perfon upon the face of the earth. Nay, fo far was I from making any terms, or acting on the foot of Jecular proposals by Mrs. GINN, that besides, that no such thing ever entered my mind, it is notorious, that I declared myself, not only when I was without any promise, but, in reality, without any outward prospect of subfistence.---However, as I was enabled to follow the convictions of my own breast, and commit this matter to The Lord, I have the highest reason to acknowledge his goodness, and rejoice in his providence. Once more, Gentlemen, G 2

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III. EVERY

III. EVERY imputation of this kind is abundantly answered, not only by the declaration I made last; but also by considering, That I had absolutely done both with The Quakers and The National Church before my going abroad, and therefore that it was impossible, in the nature of things, that Mrs. GINN should have any hand in buying me off from those interests. Every attempt of that kind, in both cases, was prior to my going to Paris; and my going there, as I have declared more than once, was purposely that I might break off all those pursuits; so that there was no opportunity for Mrs. GINN to outbid them. This is a fact fo clear, as not to admit even the colour of a dispute; because I had never interchanged a word with Mrs. GINN, nor, indeed, feen her, to my knowledge, till after my return, and my being likely to fettle at the late Mr. Wallin's. Again,

IV. If worldly interest had been my aim in a religious profession, I was certainly wrong, in that I did not secure the congregation at Maze's Pond. Believing Mrs. Ginn to be as fond as you please of the doctrine of One God and One Mediator, and as desirous of having it known amongst the dissenting congregations in this day, as you possibly can; yet you cannot think, that she would settle an bundred a year upon a person for barely preaching that doctrine, or suppose it were only fourscore:

For less than that, I imagine, I should not

have had with that people.

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Besides, there was my public reputation at stake.——It is no vanity in me to say, That had I continued among the particular baptists, and settled at Maze's Pond, I should not have been a whit behind the very chief of this board; because, it is well known, some of your own people have said as much, and you are but

too well convinced of it your felves.

WELL, why did I not cover my principles, and flink into that congregation? Why did I make a voluntary profession of them myself; when, without being jubjected to any examination, I might have been just what I would? Why did not I take the advantage of these things; and at once have fecured a good maintenance, and have made myself as popular, as others of this board ? ---- Pray, Gentlemen, be so good as to try my conscience by my behaviour in these instances. Set them, for once, in opposition to the other things, which you are pleased to make the world believe, are so many marks of a felfish, mercenary temper. Alas! for you. Your charge happens to be laid against the wrong person. You have undertook the most difficult argument in the world. ----You see I have here again renounced all for the fake of conscience: A much better provision, than I could either expect, or even propose to myself, whether from The Quakers or The National Church; nay better than I could hope for from any other quarter, by continuing in the

the ministry. And yet I am a mercenary, reprobate creature! ---- How happy would it be for my good friends, were there no greater contradictions to their generofity and justice!

Laftly,

V. Supposing I was every thing that you fay, A mercenary fellow, a man of no principle or conscience, one, who would really take any fide for interest: What is that to the question in dispute between us? And how does it discharge you from your obligations to attempt my conviction, and preserve your admirers from the poison of my doctrine? ---- Sure, all these things notwithstanding, if you acted the part of Gentlemen and Scholars, Christians and Minifters of The Gospel, you would, at least, think your selves obliged to take some pains with me, and show some little respect for the Spiritual good of your fellow creatures. For believe this: Let me act from what principles I will, as long as I have any thing to alledge, that comports with reason, and bears the authority of Scripture, people will nevertheless attend to my arguments, maugre all your censures and scandal. They will never suppose that such measures challenge the name of real answers; but will still think, I have a right to call upon you to enter the lifts, and behave like true champions. And without doubt, as I have faid once and again, If you had any zeal for truth, any abborrence of error, any concern for the bonour of God, or any fense of your duty to souls, you would rouse your selves up, and come forth with

with your strong reasons against me. You would refute this berefy of mine, fince that is the best term you can allow my principles; and establish your own sentiments, in, what you are pleased to call, a fundamental of the Christian religion .-- Certainly you cannot be fo far funk into ignorance and stupidity, as to imagine that representing me as a very weak, or even as a very wicked man, is doing every thing that is necessary, or that becomes you, where a truth of this consequence is in danger .--- Why, Gentlemen, this is neither more nor less, than taking away your GoDs; and alas! for you, as the text fays, What have ye more?---Why then do not ye go about it, and prove to us, by all the light of Revelation, if not that a circle is a triangle, and a triangle a circle; yet that three are one, and one three; that equality does not involve plurality, or that there may be three equals, and yet but One God? Why do not ye make it appear, That notwithstanding there is priority and succession in your account of the three divine persons; yet that they are all coequal and coeternal, contrary to all the meaning of words, and all the fense of mankind? In short, why do you not prove to us, that one God may beget another, and a third procede from the other two, and yet all of them be felfexistent, unoriginate and eternal?---- No, this is the real core. I cannot turn off those unmeaning expressions with your volubility and confidence; and therefore, for that reason, or that

that and one more * (if you would speak out) I am all that is monstrous, all that is detestable.

But by this, I presume, you will think it high time that I draw the account together, and give you

THE IMPROVEMENT ON BOTH SIDES.

Now, Gentlemen, of what has been faid this is THE SUM:

With respect to myself,

You have charged me with the blackest crimes, fuch as, if true, ought to render me for ever incapable of public service: But how have you supported them? Why, first, by my offering to go over to The Quakers; and then, by my baving attempted conformity to The Church of England .-- Now what ground there might have been for your charge had I actually gone over, either to the one or the other, is not the question; that is intirely out of the present dispute, because it is certain I did not go; but, having made these attempts in the heat of natural resentment, put an end to them myself upon mature deliberation .--- What then is the real amount of the whole? Neither more nor less than this: That it seems, at last, I

^{*} Referring to the principal reason, as it is to be found in the second letter; Impartial Reflections, p. 52. For, in reality, my profession of unitarianism only gave the board, as they thought it, a lucky opportunity to pour their resentment upon me for former indignities, in not coming so plum into all their ministerial measures, while a member with them.

was severely strict to my principles; scrupulous, even to a degree with your selves; that I did not depart an hair's breadth from conscience, judging of it in your own way; but what from doubts hanging upon my mind, and a fearfulness, that I was wrong in the main, resolved, at least, if I did err, that it should be on the rigid fide, and that I would maintain all the prejudices of education inviolable----For, indeed, if I may be allowed to speak for myself now, I apprehend, my great mistake was, that I did not fufficiently understand my own liberty. For tho' it might, probably, have been difficult for me to have satisfied myself intirely, had I shook hands with the particular baptists; yet I cannot help thinking, as I was conscientious to excess in confining every thing to my own fect, so that I was rather too severe against my felf, and too censorious on others .---- But then on the other hand,

With respect to this board,

It appears, That you have had no regard to bonour nor bonesty, to moral nor Christian obligations; that you have not only affirmed in matters which you could know nothing of; but, on the contrary, in matters which you could not but know were absolutely false; that instead of taking my part, as you ought to have done, as men, Christians, and ministers, you have employed all the influence, laid up in those cha-

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racters, to misrepresent my conduct, and prejudice the minds of persons against me; that you have been deaf to my confessions, shut your eyes against my tears, and wilfully opposed repeated evidences of my contrition and sincerity; in one word, that you have not been asraid to sport with truth, to belie your consciences,

and stand perjured before The Lord.

THIS, Gentlemen, I apprehend is the total of the evidence on both fides, and the fair ballance of the present account. Here, therefore, I might have broke off, without the left imputation of neglect, or breach upon good However, as I would by no means manners. indulge any thing, which might look like grudging my pains, when I have no meaner correspondents than the members of this board, and am ingaged in no less service than your general reformation; I believe, we must not part yet: There is still fomething behind, which I have to offer for myself; as well as other matters, which I have to observe about you.

As to myself,

It is very probable, Gentlemen, all of you may think, that what I suggested last, concerning my present liberty of conscience, stands in need of explanation: Wherefore that I may not leave you in the dark on this point, what I have farther to subjoin is as follows:

I IMAGINE, that as I have now a more extensive view of the principles and pretensions of the different fects or interests among us, so that I can form a better judgment of their intrinsic virtues or merits; and see not only wherein their particular excellencies confift, but likewise wherein it is that the one may have the advantage of the other .---- Now as I am thoroughly convinced, that no one denomination is so perfectly orthodox, as not to admit fome mixture or allay of error; fo neither is there any fo univerfally corrupt or degenerate, as not to challenge an affinity to truth, or, if that be not enough, the possession of it, in some particular or other .--- This engages me to think moderately of each profession, to cultivate sentiments of tenderness and charity for them; and, in short, so far as I am satisfied they are right, obliges me to be on their side .--- What is there in names, Gentlemen, that such and fuch founds should fix the character of Chriflians, or the brand of heretics, upon this and the other sect, as differently and currently applied? What is there in Calvinism, why all of that profession should be theroughly orthodox? Or what is there in Arminianism, that those of that principle should be wholly erroneous? And so as to other names of distinction, whether in The Established Church, or among The Dissenters. --- Let us consider things and not words: And while we have good reason to conclude, that those, who call themselves Christians, H 2

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Christians, are really such, I mean, that they hold the head THE LORD JESUS CHRIST; let us not take up that aver fion to their perfons, or contempt of their principles, as not to treat them as members of the same body, and hope they may get to heaven, as well as our felves. ---- Here is in this case a great secret, my friends, and what you either do not underfland, or are not willing to attend, namely, That true grace is consistent with great darkness. And tho' it might be finful for persons of your growth (for I would not presume to mention my own at the same time) to give into all the weaknesses of others; yet, I hope, fo far as they are right, it can be no crime, even for you to acknowledge it. It can never be pretty to condemn what there is in them, truly conscientious and Christian, because they do not happen to be blest with so plentiful a portion as our felves .--- Really, Gentlemen, I cannot but think, you are to narrow in these matters, straightened in your selves: And that, while you boast of freedom in one way, you appear little acquainted with that liberty, which we have in CHRIST .--- I know it is no better than cant with you, to talk of extensive charity; however fuch a thing there is; and those who know most of their own imperfections and short sightedness will study and incourage it most. --- For my own part, I am free to declare, that I have done, I hope, with the contrary (pirit; and therefore, that where I find find the traces of Christianity with others, discovered by an affectionate regard to the doctrines of Revelation, as they lie in our BIBLE, and a conversation becoming the gospel of Christ, whether they are of my length and breadth in circumstantials or not, I shall love

their persons, and covet their friendship.

I AM afraid you will mistake me, Gentlemen; tho' I express myself thus largely, do not think I am going to leave you. No such good news, you will say, probably? --- No, besides that my objections are increased, however to Conformity, by my late sentiments as an unitarian, I am bound to you, by too many sufferings for that. And, if this be what you want, I sincerely hope, you will long have the mortification of finding me amongst you. --- Leave you! I cannot be so unnatural; at least, let me see first, what I can do to recover you from your present darkness and bigottry.

As to The Gentlemen of this board,

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HAVING reason to suppose, that by this time, you must needs have a complete view of your selves, and be capable (if felf love does not intirely prevail) to form an estimate of your conduct in the whole of this affair; I would take the liberty to inquire, in a serious and calm manner, How it is that you look upon your actions.——You know, to be sure, what apprehensions we have of a person, who robs upon

upon the high way, and who, besides taking from a man the little he carries in his pockets. may possibly put him into bodily fear: I can eafily believe, there is not one of this reverend affembly, who would think it any breach upon bonour or justice, to call such a person by the blackest names, and treat him in the most rigorous manner. And yet, Gentlemen, do you imagine that any thing of this kind is to be parralleled with fuch practices as manifestly fab a person's good name, and blast his reputation, both as a man and A Christian? Are any of the former villanies so flagrantly criminal, as attempts to starve a man's family, prevent his public usefulness, and fix a mark of indelible infamy upon bim and bis memory? You are Gentlemen of too much discerning for this. And yet (how forry am I there should be fuch reasons for saying it) these have been your practices towards me; these are the actions of no less persons than the Calvinistical baptist ministers. And then in consequence of this.

WHAT is it, good now, that you think of your selves? Or what opinion do you expect others to retain concerning you? ---- Such uncommon acts of violence give us a strange suspicion of the very constitution and nature of those, who are capable of making them their own. Pray then, How are we to call the members of this board? Are you Englishmen

or Hottentots *? Britons or Barbarians? Are you really a part of the human, reasonable species? Or do you only wear the appearance of men, and mock us with the bare name? Sure, you cannot have the vanity (unless your spirits are prodigiously inflamed) of aspiring to the reputation of Christians, much less of Ministers of The Gospel? No verily, we can never be funk into that degree of corruption and brutality, as to mean nothing by our words, or aim at no resemblance, no connection between persons and characters! ---- Think you, Gentlemen, could I have heard any confessions breaking from your lips; could I have feen any tears falling from your eyes, under fuch a circumstance as mine; And yet have been so far from taking a generous part with you in your forrows, and receiving them as the genuine fruits of a sincere repentance; that I could both have overlooked them myself, and have made those infirmities, which gave birth to them, a matter of accusation with others?---No, had I known nothing of the precepts and example of the meek and the bleffed JESUS, (whose disciples and ministers you nevertheless profess your selves to be) the bare dictates of reason, the common sentiments of humanity, would have taught me an abhorrence of methods

^{*} A people inhabiting the fouthern coast of Africa, towards The Cape of Good Hope, of whom, among other things, Mr. Gordon gives us this following account: They have nothing, save the shape of a man, that can lay claim to that noble character. Geograph. Grammar, Part 2. p. 332.

thods so intirely cruel, so consummately barba-

I AM loth, methinks, Gentlemen, to break in farther upon your patience; yet having some things, as I apprehend, of considerable moment to lay before you, I cannot allow my-felf to think of concluding, till I have given you

THE PRINCIPAL REASONS for this publication.

Now of these some respect myself, either separately or in relation with the public; others the reverend members of this board; others younger ministers, just coming into the world; and the rest the particular baptist congregations.

With respect to myself,

I. I HAVE been determined to appear in this manner, First, To satisfy my own mind. This end I hope to secure by coming to an open confession of matters of sact; by taking that part of public shame, which may justly belong to me where I have acted unworthily; and lastly, by throwing off that additional weight which you would gladly sasten upon me. Then, That I might make some kind of an atonement to such as profess themselves in the interest of truth, and who may, probably, have been scandalized or offended at the liberties I have taken. Herein I hope to succede, by leading the public into the springs of my actions;

actions; discovering the temper of my mind, and my manner of deportment under the particular providences, referred to above; by which means they will readily see, That notwithstanding I rushed into very opposite and inconfiftent measures at different times, from the heat of natural temper, and the apprehension of a growing weight of oppression; yet that those measures were so far from approving themselves to me, foon after their being first taken, that they were always matter of concern and humiliation, in my calm and retired hours, and therefore fuch as I freely threw w, and receded from myself. And lastly, That I may open my way afresh into the world. For looking upon myself as appearing in life w integro, I imagine, I cannot lay proper claim to the countenance of any particular denomination, nor expect to be well received, either as a minister or writer, till false lights are removed, real facts cleared up, and it be put into every one's power, to form an estimate of my conduct, and determine concerning me as guilty or innocent, upon my own representation.

With regard to this board,

II. I HAVE two reasons for addressing you in this public manner; first, That I may reprove you, as brethren; and, secondly, That I may suggest something for your instruction.

I. THAT justice which I owe the members of this board, obliges me to the present publication. I do not question but you know the direction, tho', it is probable, you will not much care to lie under its weight: Them that fin [publicly] rebuke before all. 1 Now that you have finned, and that in the groffest manner, is very evident; and therefore it belongs to me, as the person immediately injured, to see to it, That I do not suffer fin, or let it rest upon you,2 according to another command. I am in any wife to rebuke 3 you, or in the New Testament phrase, to rebuke you sharply; 4 cuttingly, as, you know, the word fignifies; 5 to fearch your wound to the bottom, or as we commonly say, cut you to the quick, to see what feeling you have; if perhaps, bringing you to a sense of your evils, the thoughts of your hearts may be forgiven you. 6 I look upon myself obliged in this case to endeavour humbling you for all your abominations; 7 and to provoke you to repent, and do the first works. 8 And in order to this my business is to detect fallacies, take of disguises, and unravel your whole mystery of imquity. ---- You might possibly, notwithstanding my weakness, have deceived another perfon fooner than me. I very well know how these things must have turned upon your minds,

² 1 Tim. v. 20. ² Levit. xix. 17. ³ Ibid. ⁴ Tit. i. 13. ⁵ antoro'etes. ⁶ Acts viii. 22. ⁸ Rev. ii. 5.

minds, and how they have been managed amidst your weekly conventions. And to give you an unexceptionable proof of it, I will present you with your picture upon this occasion; an original verily! Not to be matched in England, whatever it may be at Rome, or within The Ecclefiastical State .-- We will suppose then, for once (your conduct will justify every liberty in supposition) That you were got round The Council Board, and deliberating this affair, with your ufual knack at every thing jesuitical and base: "Well," cries one of you, to fet the conversation on foot, "What must we do with this man? He has " hitherto the advantage of us: Our hands " are bound up at present. We can neither " overthrow his principles, nor vindicate our " own conduct. People, that is, the more " judicious part of mankind, are ready to fay, " He has been ill used; that we have not dif-" covered fuch a degree of compassion and " brotherly love as was necessary; but ex-" pelled him with too much hafte, and there-" fore feemingly from mere prejudice .-- Thus " far things are against us, and they work so " powerfully abroad, that, in short, our whole " craft is in danger. What shall we do in this " critical juncture? Some expedient must be " found out to put a stop to so threatening, " and so prevailing a mischief. If strength " fails us, we must have recourse to strata-" gem. What we want in the merit of our I 2

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cause, we must endeavour to supply by ar-" tifice and fraud." ---- "O," fays another, more ready at dark counsels and crooked politics than the rest; "The way is before us: I " will strike out a method for you, at once; " a method by which you may not only " vindicate your present contempt of his per-" fon and neglect of his letters; but in the " most plausible way in the world cover over " all your precipitancy and malice in expel-" ling him a year and an half fince .--- That " is what we want, brother," fays the next; " a notable scheme, if it be but practicable; " fecure this to us, and the day is our own: " But what is it ?--- This plain, eafy method: " ----Let all of us, in general, boldly and " positively affert, wherever we come, That " his principles are heterodox; that the man is ---- let me see ---- A Sabellian? No, that " is not harsh enough --- An Arian, That he " depends upon a creature for Salvation.----" And then as to himself, Let us always reor present him as a weak, unsettled, variable " creature; that shall be the best we will say of him: But then more effectually to carry " our point here; Let us add, That he is a " mere weathercock in religion; that he will " take any fide, and turn to any party, where " interest is to be secured. And particularly, " as to his present sentiment, Let us stand to it, That he is bought into that by " Mrs. GINN. ---- It is true we know there is es no

" no real foundation for these scandals, that " they are, in fact, all of them absolutely " false: We are well affured that we cannot " prove the charge of Arianism upon his prin-" ciples, and that the man himself is really " honest and conscientious ---- But that mat-" ters not: We have an equal fway over the " faith and consciences of those we converse " with; and therefore if we do but give it " out, if we are but resolute enough to " fend it abroad, we are fure the people will " find ears to receive it, and greedily devour " it as truth. ---- A glorious contrivance; " positively!" says a fourth ---- " It will cer-" tainly do. Nothing could ever have fuited " us better. --- He knows, that he has made " fome attempts which give but too much " reason for such conclusions as these, and " therefore, we may be fure, he will never at-" tack us on this quarter. The thing has all " the colour and plausibility that we could " possibly defire. And tho' he is ready enough " to take up the pen, when he is fure he has " the better fide of the argument, yet here, " as it would be writing against himself, ex-" posing his own infirmities, and setting him-" felf on record as a weak man, at least; we " may be fafe in all the rancour of speech, " and outrage of scandal." ----- Poor souls! How am I grieved for you. Are you then no better acquainted with the devices of Satan? --- This, indeed, is his way; he first draws into

into fin, under colours the most specious, and then leaves the deluded wretches in the lurch. --- I should have thought, so desperately cunning as you all are, and so inflexibly positive as you have found me, that you would have taken greater heed to my words, and have been more upon your guard, than what, at present, appears .-- I told you, in my last, (if you have yet read it) That I would certainly follow you into all your lurking boles, draw off the mask with which you cover yourselves, and expose your treachery and double dealing.* And I now tell you again, That as long as you make lies your refuge, I will never leave you; giving you this confolation, by the way, That while you speak evil of me, fally, you will be fure to bear worse of your selves in every succeding vindication. Thus much for your reproof. Not but if I were disposed to extend the charge, I might likewise admonish you as beretics; it being certain, in the affair between us, not only that you are subverted from the faith, but, by a variety of facts, felf condemned.

However, to pass that,

2. By way of instruction: As you seem either never to have understood, or intirely to have forgotten, your duty towards the reputation, or good name of your neighbour, I have several

Impartial Reflect. p. 27.

several things to suggest to you on that head:

As,

(1.) You ought by no means to raise any false reports of your neighbour. This is expressly against those words: Thou shalt not raise a false report. Nothing, you know, sooner blasts a good name than slander. And therefore David complains of this injury, when he says: They laid to my charge things that I knew not. And however lightly the gentlemen of the Calvinistical Baptist board may think of this practice, it is of a piece with the devil's common drudgery, who borrows his name [Aid 60 \lambda 05] from his being a slanderer, or false witness against the brethren.

(2.) You are not only to raise, but even to receive, no slanders or false reports of your neighbour. Hence it is made the character of a good man, that he does no evil to his neighbour, neither taketh up a reproach against his neighbour. Especially is this contrary to duty, when such reports are received, and industriously spread abroad in the world; and therefore the command is: Thou shalt not go up and down as a tale bearer among thy people.

Again,

(3.) You are to confider your felves under fuch obligations to the good name of your neighbour, That you should not diminish his excellencies, or detract from his real worth; much less allow

Exod. xxiii. 1.

Pfal. xxxv. 11.

See this use of the word, 1 Tim. iii. 11. 2 Tim. iii. 3.

and Tit. ii. 3.

Pfal. xv. 3.

Lev. xix. 16.

allow your selves to aggravate his infirmities, or heighten any particular weakness. This part of duty the apostle James is supposed to regard, when he lays down that precept: Speak not evil one of another, brethren. 6 Once

more,

(4.) So far, Gentlemen, do your obligations rise on this head, That you ought to vindicate their characters in opposition to known calumnies. You may be criminal by silence as well as slander; and therefore if you would be careful to discharge a conscience towards your brother, you ought to become an advocate for him, and openly vindicate his character, when you hear him aspersed or misrepresented. This was St. Peter's behaviour, when the apostles were charged with drunkenness, upon the descent of The Holy Ghost. And then,

bear false witness against your neighbour. To this purpose are those words: Put not thine band with the wicked to be an unrighteous witness. This is the blackest evil in the catalogue, and therefore those who can stoop to it the most bardned sinners. For which reason David expresses his affliction on this head, by saying: False witnesses are risen up against me, and such as breathe out cruelty. 9---- Nor are those persons, you should know, barely chargeable

6 Chap. iv. 11.

^{*} Exod. xxiii. 1.

⁷ Acts ii. 15. 9 Pfal. xxvii. 12.

chargeable with this wickedness, who do it formally, or in open courts of judicature; but those also who invent, propagate, and vouch to known falsehoods concerning their brethren, Nay verily of the two this feems to be the more aggravated evil, because, in fact, it is not lying to men, or not so formally, but to God, who, as he is the only judge of conscience, is in this case principally abused.

Now, Gentlemen, having given you these instructions on the important article of duty towards our brother's reputation, you will not only be more capable of directing in this particular for time to come; but by bringing your past conduct to this standard, more exactly determine concerning your behaviour to-

wards me.

But I procede with the next reason,

III. In which I principally regard the younger ministers, such who are just coming into the world, and entering upon public work. They are part of this board, and therefore are justly intituled to all the advantages of this publication.

Now I had always a little more fense, than to think that I was born for myfelf, and therefore am very willing that others should have it in their power to improve upon my experience. Some of you, perhaps, may remember that trite faying:

Felix, quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum. Others

Others are coming up in the ministry, who, it may be, with not much more knowledge or guard than myself, may be called to encounter the fame difficulties; and if by holding myfelf out as a spectacle to the world, if by standing on record as a weak, eafy, credulous fellow (for I cannot but think these my principal faults) I may be of any service to those who succede; it is no little degree of reputation or interest, that I may have had in the world, which I would not willingly facrifice for fo valuable a purpose. ---- With how much pleasure shall I fubmit to all the difgrace, which I can possibly fuffer by this publication, if I may be the happy instrument of keeping others from driving on those rocks, which I have not without great difficulty escaped!

IV. My last reason, Gentlemen, if you will allow me to convey any thing by your means to the particular baptist congregations, is, That I am very desirous of giving them my best advice, concerning their conduct towards their ministers, if they should ever be so unbappy as to meet with one in my circumstances. I could never, Gentlemen, have a better opportunity for it than this, because being excluded their societies, and pulpits, I have no worldly advantage depending amongst them, and therefore cannot be suspected of any particular view to my own interest in what I am going to say. Now the whole of my advice

vice will stand in these few words: Attend more carefully to the temper, education, years, and circumstances of your ministers .-- How wrong would it be to treat a meek person, in the fame way, that you would one of a strong, turbulent spirit? How abhorrent from reason and the nature of things, to expect that from a gentleman, which a porter himself would scarce stoop to? If they are young, and confequently, in some measure, raw and unexperienced, do not look for all that wisdom and peconomy in them, which are only to be met with in those, who have lived longest and seen most of the world. ---- Are you ready to say: No, for your fake, we will have nothing to do with a young pastor .--- Why, That is too hasty as well as too passionate a resolution. I do not see, but you must be glad to take up with young ministers, or be contented to go without any .--- And what is there fo terrible in this? It is only throwing a little additional weight upon the wifer, and the more aged amongst you. You have no other burden than this, That you move fomewhat more gently, and use them to difficulties, as you find they can bear them. And if thro' want of judgment or steddiness they should commit some blunders in conduct; by all means, take care not to expose their weaknesses, if you do not find so much charity in your tempers as to affift them under those circumstances.

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I WOULD not, methinks, Gentlemen, willingly suppose, that any of our baptist churches will be angry with me for the liberty I have now taken. However be that as it will, avoid it I could not in point of faithfulness to them. Because having had a pretty large experience this way my felf, according to the best judgment I can form of matters, their future increase, or declension will be found very much to turn out as they strictly adhere to, or recede from these rules. Without attending to them, I could almost venture to say (humanly speaking) that they will never retain any body in their interest, capable of serving them; only remembering by what persons the churches are at present supplied, I decline being positive, and think it will look better to leave the absolute decision with the members of this board.





THE CONCLUSION.

Gentlemen,

LL that I have now to subjoin is, That if you have any thing to object to the account here given, or any farther rubbish for me to remove, let me intreat you to act the part of generous adversaries. Do not skulk thus behind the curtain, but stand forth, and shew your selves like men. You know I am banished the houses of your friends; you know it is not in my power to follow you from one visit to another: And if it were, besides my aversion to the work, it would be impossible for me to find a sufficient supply of spirits and breath, to go over the same articles in every conversation. And therefore at last, (if any thing yet remains to be settled between us) be so honest to your selves, as well as genteel to me, to let me have it in black and white. That knowing the extent of your revenge,

venge, I may likewise know what preparations are requisite: And instead of imploying my time in the present way, (tho' thus far necessary too) I may at once put the finishing hand to all personal disputes, and have the pleasure of entertaining you, in a better manner, with the particular argument, which (tho', as things have lately turned up, you are now for denying) had undoubtedly, at first, a considerable influence as to this difference, and has been one grand source of that injurious liberty you have been pleased to take both with the person and character of,

Gentlemen,

your real,

tho' greatly abused

July the 9th,

friend and fervant,

SAYER RUDD.

THE END.

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